

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at Four Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year must be paid in advance, and all orders for discontinuance must be accompanied by the amount due. The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months after the time of subscribing.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Elisha Field, at the Mechanic's News Office, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

LIST OF MAILS.

WHICH ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.

WATERVILLE, leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11 1/2 P. M.

CAULFIELD, leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

MAINE, leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.

CAULFIELD, leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day (except Sunday) from 4 to 5 P. M.

CAULFIELD, leaves every morning at 7, arrives every day from 5 to 7 P. M.

CAULFIELD, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 to 7.

CAULFIELD, via Edgington and Great Works, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 12 to 6 P. M.

CAULFIELD, via Dexter, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 6 P. M.

CAULFIELD, via Bradford, leaves Thursday morning at 7, arrives Wednesday from 4 to 5 P. M.

CAULFIELD, via Corinna, leaves Tuesday morning at 7, arrives Monday from 5 to 6 P. M.

All mails close at 9 P. M. except the Belfast, which closes at 12 P. M.

Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday A. M. to 9 A. M.

C. K. MILLER, Post Master.

June 19.

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Hon. Justices of the District Court for the Eastern District to be holden at Bangor in and for the County of Penobscot on the first TUESDAY of Oct. A. D. 1843.

RESPECTFULLY represent George W. Rooks of Orrington in said County, Ebenezer Grant and Paulina R. Grant, his wife in her right, of Bucksport, in the County of Hancock, Rufus Rooks of Jarvis Gore in said County of Penobscot, Joseph Rooks of Hartford in the State of Connecticut, Amos Rooks of Hampden in said County of Penobscot, Henry Seger and Mary H. Seger his wife in her right, of Lynn in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Eunice Rooks of said Orrington.

That they, said petitioners are seized as tenants in common with other owners to them unknown in the undivided and jointly of eleven fortieth parts of the lands and estate hereinafter described in the proportions following, viz:—The said George, Rufus, Joseph and Amos of one fortieth part each, and Ebenezer and Paulina, his wife in the right of said Paulina of one fortieth part and said Henry and Mary in the right of her the said Mary of one fortieth part and the said Eunice of one eighth part and said estate being situate in said Orrington and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the back of Penobscot River on the southerly line of the road or way leading from the old Meeting-house to said river, thence running easterly on the said southerly line of said way to the northwest corner of the parcel of land set off in dower to Sarah Rooks; thence southerly on the line of said dower land to the southwest corner thereof; thence easterly on the same dower land to the County road; thence southerly by said road to land of Simeon Fowler; thence by said Simeon Fowler's land to the river; thence up said river to the bounds between said.

And your petitioners are desirous of holding their said portion in severalty and having their said part set off to them to be so holden. They therefore pray this Honorable Court that after due notice to all parties concerned they would order such partition to be made and that they would appoint Commissioners for that purpose to the end that their said portions may be set off to them to be holden as aforesaid agreeably to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

GEORGE W. ROOKS, EBENEZER GRANT, PAULINA R. GRANT, RUFUS ROOKS, JOSEPH ROOKS, AMOS ROOKS, HENRY SEGER, MARY H. SEGER, EUNICE ROOKS.

By ALBERT W. PAINE, their Attorney.

STATE OF MAINE.

Penobscot, ss.—District Court for the Eastern District, January Term, A. D. 1844.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested in the pendency of their said petition by publishing a true and attested copy thereof and of the order of Court thereon in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, a newspaper printed in Bangor, in said County of Penobscot, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court to be holden at said Bangor on the fourth Tuesday of May next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest, WM. T. HILLIARD, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and of the order of Court thereon. Attest, WM. T. HILLIARD Clerk.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber, Agent of the Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co. keeps constantly on hand, Ploughs of all sizes, made of the best WESTERN OAK and latest improved models. It has been proved experimentally that for ease of draft, excellence of work, and great durability, these Ploughs stand unrivalled. For sale at the lowest factory prices.

Also Side Hill Ploughs of the same materials which have never failed of giving perfect satisfaction.

W. A. BLAKE, No 2, Broad Street.

SCARFS AND CRAVATS.

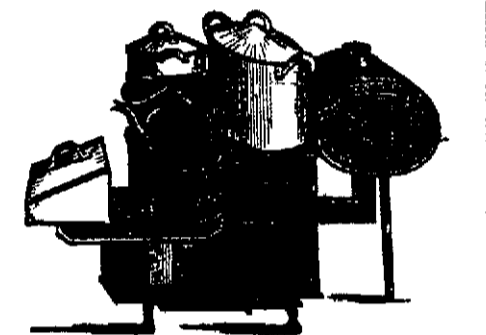
A SPLENDID assortment of fashionable Scarfs and Cravats, for Gents just rec'd of HEMENWAY & HERSEYS.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

ALBEMARLE CADDY of Fort Gibson in Arkansas Territory, by his Attorney, Hamilton Hutchins of Concord, in the County of Merrimack, and State of New Hampshire, hereby gives public notice of his claim by mortgage to the following lot of land situated in Carmel in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, being a part of lot numbered fifty nine on the plan of said Carmel, beginning at a hemlock stake, being the south west corner of said lot—thence on the west line thereof north four and a half degrees east, one hundred and eighty-six rods to a fir tree, thence south eighty seven degrees east, eighty-four rods to a stake—thence north three degrees east, ninety-three rods to a stake—thence south eighty-seven degrees east one hundred and five rods to a stake, on the east line of said lot—thence south six degrees west, one hundred and eighty-six rods to a stake on said east line—thence north, eighty seven degrees west ninety-four rods adjoining a part of said lot heretofore sold by George W. Chamberlain to Jacob Bemis—thence south three degrees west adjoining said Bemis, ninety-three rods to the south line of said lot, and thence on said south line, north eighty-seven degrees west, eighty-eight rods to the place of beginning, containing two hundred fourteen acres and 140 rods, as surveyed and planned by Joseph Maddocks. Said mortgage was given by George W. Chamberlain to Albe Cady, and is dated the 16th day of August, A. D. 1842, and is recorded with the records for deeds for Penobscot County aforesaid, vol. 133, page 229, reference to which may be had, and on the first day of May A. D. 1843, the said Albe Cady assigned, transferred and set over said mortgage and mortgaged premises to Albe Cady aforesaid, together with a certain promissory note mentioned in said mortgage. The condition of said mortgage is to secure the payment of a certain promissory note mentioned in said mortgage and dated the 16th day of August, A. D. 1841, for the sum of eight hundred and one dollars and payable to said Albe Cady or order on demand with interest. The note mentioned in said mortgage has not been paid. And the condition named in said mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof the undersigned, Albemarle Cady, by his Attorney aforesaid, claims a foreclosure, and hereby gives notice thereof.

ALBEMARLE CADDY. By his Attorney, HAMILTON HUTCHINS. Bangor, March 20, 1844. d3w3w m26.

Johnson's Stove WAREHOUSE, NO. 80 & 82 MAIN STREET.



HAS on hand the largest and most approved patterns of Cook, Parlor, Hall, Column, Box and Air-Tight Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., &c., ever offered in this Market. Espy's Patent Smoke Blower. Premium Air Tight, with Cast Iron Hearth and Bottom, and door in front, &c., all of which will be sold very low for Cash. Please call and see. See, you are believing.

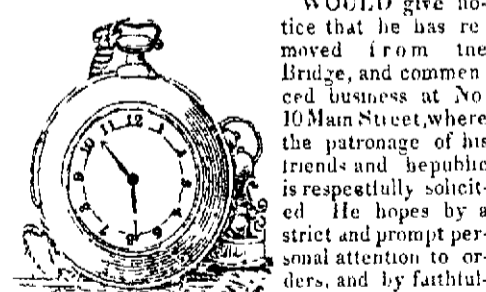
Orders for Copper, Sheet Iron, or Tin Work gratefully received and promptly executed. Dec. 29.

BENSON & HAMLEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS NO. 8, CITY WHARF, BOSTON.

WILL give their particular attention to buying and selling of all kinds of MERCHANDISE, more particularly of LUMBER of all descriptions.

Refer to Messrs JOSEPH BRYANT & SON, W. T. & H. PEIRCE, HOLLOWELL & HARLOW, BRAGG & STICLAIR, WM. THURSTON, feb. 21. d3m*

JOHN STEVENS, JEWELER, AND MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE.



WOULD give notice that he has removed from the Bridge, and commenced business at No. 10 Main Street, where the patronage of his friends and the public is respectfully solicited. He hopes by a strict and prompt personal attention to orders, and by faithfulness in their execution, to give entire satisfaction to purchasers, and will spare no pains to meet the wants of those who may favor him, with their custom.

JUST RECEIVED.

A great variety of new and desirable goods, among which are Gold and Silver Jewelry, Lepre and common Escapement WATCHES, Rich Jewels, Guard Chains, Gold Beads; Gold and Silver Everpoint Pencils; Silver Spoons, Plated Cake Baskets, Britannia Ware; Castors; Silver; Steel and common Spectacles; Shell card Cases; Pen and Pocket knives; Ivory, Shell and Horn Combs; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Purses; Clasp, Rines and Tassels; Hair; Shawl and Cuff Pins; Pocket Waflets, Thimbles—Tancy Soaps, Cologne, Plated Tea and Table Spoons; Straw and Oiled Cloth Cases; warranted Razors, gilt and steel Beads, table Mats; and a great variety of other articles, all of which have been carefully selected in regard to taste and quality, and will be sold as low as they can be obtained from any other source. Clocks; Watches; Jewelry; Silver Ware; Spectacles, &c., repaired with punctuality and dispatch. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods, or bought for cash. dec 19

REMOVAL.

J. FORBES, Merchant Tailor, has removed to No. 16 West Market Square—whereas over Joseph Palmer's Shoe Store—where he is prepared to make and trim all garments in the best possible manner, and at prices that shall satisfy all who want a good fit and a good work as can be obtained in the city of Notions. Oct 5

HOUSE TO LET.

THE two-story Brick House with Stable attached on the corner of Bailey's and Thomas Streets, lately occupied by Z. Smith—possession given immediately. Rent, \$150. and Taxes. W. A. BLAKE mar. 29.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of several Decrees of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of Goss & Upham, in Bangor, for cash on delivery, the following effects belonging to sundry Estates in Bankruptcy, viz:

Estate of Theodore B. McBride, viz;

Bond of Alexander McBride of Frankfort, dated July 7, 1842, to convey to T. B. McIntire or his assigns the brick dwelling house, and out houses and lot on May Street, Bangor.

The Bankrupts interest in one quarter part of the bark Amos Patten of Bangor, now at sea, mortgaged to James McLaughlin of Bangor, October 24th, 1840 for \$2133 34. Also,

One quarter part of the brig John Crosby of Hampden, now at sea, conveyed to Crosby & Dudley Nov. 9, 1839, as collateral. Also,

One half of the brig Caroline & Mary of Bangor, now at sea, mortgaged to Jabez True of Bangor, Oct. 31, 1839.

A claim for charter or the earnings part of the bark Amos Patten.

One note of hand payable next June, for about \$825 00.

Estate of Eben Jordan, viz; Sundry notes, accounts and claims. One Horse Sled.

Estate of Storer Rines, viz; S. P. & H. Strickland's obligation to convey to Storer Rines one undivided half of the Rines block and lot, situate in Oldtown.

An obligation of ——— & Brittain, for the conveyance of the other half of said block.

Columbus Warren's obligation, dated July 10, 1841, to convey to said Rines the house and lot occupied by Henry N. West, situate in Oldtown.

Sundry Notes and Accounts and Claims. Estate of Henry Warren, viz;

About three acres of land in Bangor, near fifth street.

About 180 acres of land in Garland, with buildings on the same.

Sundry demands and articles of personal property.

Estate of Benj. D. Bartlett, viz: Sundry articles of Furniture. Demands and Claims.

Estate of George Perry, viz: Sundry claims and demands belonging to the estate of said Perry and also sundry claims and demands belonging to the Estate of G. & A. Perry.

Said property will be sold subject to any and all rights of set off, mortgage, liens and liabilities, and to all equities existing between the parties; and in the sale and conveyance, the interest only that the said Bankrupts Estate have in the same, will be transferred. The Assignee will in no case be held accountable for costs where his name is used in the collection of debts and claims.

J. WINGATE CARR, Assignee to said Estates mar 28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Harry Clay.

Written for the Westchester Clay Club, by a young gentleman of Chester County.

TUNE—The Poachers.

O! come let's sing of the farmer, The bright star of the West, Of all the Statesmen in our land, "The wisest and the best."

We'll shout his great and glorious name In thrilling tones to-day, O! he hails from "Old Kentucky," my boys, They call him HARRY CLAY

His name is borne on every gale, 'Tis heard on every side; His country's brightest ornament, Her glory, boast and pride.

'Tis breathed in every sunny land, Fair Greece takes up the lay, And Columbia's grateful sons yet love Their champion, HARRY CLAY.

Though now the foremost of the first, Among the wise and great, He owes his brilliant glory to No accidental fate,

The "mill-boy of the slashes," first, He said his upward way, Till a nation's tongue now calls upon Its favorite HARRY CLAY.

No narrow views of selfish ends, Contract his meanly soul; He scorned to favor any clique, He labors for the whole.

Brave, honest, generous, firm and true, And never known to stray; No "traitor," who need we fear, In noble HARRY CLAY.

When British foes assailed our rights, Our seamen died 't slave, His voice rang through the council halls, Those sacred rights to save.

It nerve each daring soldier arm To drive the foe away, And our glorious Union now we owe To fearless HARRY CLAY.

When strife arose among the States, To mar their sisterhood, And threatened treason threatened loud To deluge all in blood;

His spirit bold rode o'er the storm, And changed dark night to day, And the Union stands a monument, To fearless HARRY CLAY

The Statesman wise and eloquent Friend of the workman's cause, The champion of his country's rights, Defender of her laws.

To right the erring way of state, And to direct her way, The People now call to the helm Their pilot, HARRY CLAY

From every corner of our land, Where Maine's dark forests frown, Where Allegany's cliffs he ghta O'er his hills look down,

Where Mississippi's wilds he strolls, And George's plains bloom gay, The gallant Whigs then shout, A "Ragle blast," for CLAY

Old Chester County's true "Whig flints," "Know no such word as fight," They've wak'd up 40's spirit up, To make the Loon squall,

The huddy sons of himst'nd, They'll have no pauper's pay— Then for your rights, O cheer Chester, charge, And charge for HARRY CLAY

Plate Glass.

The improvements of late in many of the stores in Boston, have led the Messrs Henry Pettes & Co. to procure the largest plate glass ever used in this country and to fit up their store in a style of princely magnificence. We find in the Boston Atlas a description of plate glass, obtained by the editors of that paper from Mr Hinds, the London agent for superintending the setting of the glass for the windows in Pettes & Co.'s store, which we here insert:

These are the first from this celebrated manufactory, which have been used here. Each plate contains forty-eight square feet of glass, which is much larger than any other that has been used for windows, in the United States. In short, says, Mr Hinds you must go to Everington's India Shawl Warehouse, on Ludgate Hill, London, before you can see any glass to compare with this. We have obtained from Mr Hinds the following information, respecting the manufacture of this brilliant and beautiful article, which we think may be interesting to our readers.

"There are four manufactories in France, where polished plates for looking glasses are made, the oldest of which is the Saint Gobin; and there are the like number in England, the oldest of which is the British. Besides these, there is a manufactory at St Petersburg, and another at Brussels, and a number of small establishments in Germany, for the manufacture of small sized plates.

No two manufactories produce exactly the same colored glass. When viewed edge-wise some of the German plates are of a grass green, some of a straw color, and some of a light purple, and some have a tinge of blue. The grass green, like the light purple, is nearly or quite as soft as the common flint glass, and has a misty or strany appearance, and finally becomes frosted when exposed to the action of the atmosphere. The straw colored glass changes to a pink, when exposed, as can be seen in many of the windows in New York and Boston.

The French plate glass, when viewed edge-wise, is of two colors, one color tends to a light purple and the other to a grass green. They possess the character of both these shades of glass. The Russian glass is of a straw color, and the Belgian, like the French purple.

Some of the English glass is of a straw color, and some of a grass green. That denominated British is nearly or quite white, and is the only glass that presents a beautiful emerald green, when viewed edge-wise. This glass is sought after by opticians for their best instruments. The English universally use it for optical purposes; and go to this manufactory to obtain it. No other glass equals this in color, brilliancy, reflection, hardness of metal or fineness of polish, and it is believed to be the only plate glass in the world, that will not change its color or become misty. It has been but little known in the United States, but in England it is preferred to any other glass, and is so extensively used as to leave a small stock only for exportation."

The Boston Gazette concludes a notice of this store as follows:

"The establishment occupies four stories, each seventy feet in length and twenty in breadth, and is conveniently and elegantly finished in every part. In addition to this, the painted Carpet Depot in Winter street, is a building eighty feet in breadth. The tube designed to pass papers or money from the upper stories to the cashier, is quite original, and the signal bells and speaking trumpets are new in this line of business.

In a word, the golden rule of Franklin is strictly observed in this establishment—A PLACE FOR EVERY THING, AND EVERY THING IN ITS PLACE. Hence customers may depend on being served in the most prompt manner."

The Rhode Island Difficulty Settled.

We lay before our readers the Message of the President of the United States, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives on the subject of the action of the Executive in relation to the Rhode Island difficulty.

The Madisonian says,—

"We have always thought that the party managers in planning the petty Door delusion, were most unfortunate in the selection of a hero. The disgraceful flight of Mr Dorr stripped the enterprise of its romance, and failure was naturally followed by contempt."

The President's Answer.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d March last, requesting the President to lay before the House—

"The authority and true copies of all requests and applications upon which he deemed it his duty to interfere with the naval and military forces of the United States, on the occasion of the recent attempt of the people of Rhode Island to establish a free constitution in place of the old Charter Government of that State. Also, copies of the instructions to, and statements of the Charter Commissioners sent to him by the then existing authorities of the State of Rhode Island also, copies of the correspondence between the Executive of the United States and the Charter Government of the State of Rhode Island, and all the papers and documents connected with the same; also, copies of the correspondence, if any, between the heads of Departments and said Charter Government, or any person or persons connected with the said government, and of any accompanying papers and documents; also, copies of all orders issued by the Executive of the United States, or any of the Departments, to and by officers for the movement or employment of troops to or in Rhode Island; also, copies of all orders to naval officers to prepare vessels or other vessels of the United States for service in the waters of Rhode Island."

Also, copies of all orders to officers of revenue cutters for the same service, also, copies of any instructions from the Secretary of War to Rhode Island on his visit in 1842 to review the troops of the Charter Government; also, copies of any order or orders given to any officer or officers of the Army or Navy to report themselves to the Charter Government, and that he be requested to lay before the House copies of any other papers or documents in the possession of the Executive, connected with this subject not above specially enumerated."

I have to inform the House that the Executive

did not deem it its "duty to interfere with the naval and military forces of the United States," in the late disturbances at Rhode Island; that no orders were issued by the Executive, or any of the departments, to military officers, for the movement or employment of troops to or in R. Island, other than those accompanying this message, and which contemplated the strengthening of the garrison at Fort Adams, which, considering the extent of the agitation in Rhode Island, was estimated necessary and judicious; that no orders were issued to naval officers to prepare steam or other vessels of the United States for service in the waters of Rhode Island; that no orders were issued to the officers of the Revenue Cutters for said service; that no instructions were borne by the Secretary of War to Rhode Island, on his visit in 1842 to review the troops of the Charter Government; and that no orders were given to any officer of the Army or Navy to report themselves to the Charter Government. "Requests and application" were made to the Executive to fulfil the guarantee of the Constitution, which imposes on the Federal Government the obligation to protect and defend each State of the Union against "domestic violence and foreign invasion," but the Executive was at no time convinced that the *casus fedus* had arisen which required the interposition of the military or naval power in the controversy which unhappily existed between the people of Rhode Island.

I was in no manner prevented from so interfering, by the inquiry whether Rhode Island existed as an independent State of the Union under a charter granted at an early period by the Crown of Great Britain, or not. It was enough for the Executive to know that she was recognized as a sovereign State by Great Britain, by the treaty of 1783; that, at a later day, she had in common with her sister States, poured out her blood, and freely expended her treasure, in the war of the Revolution, that she was a party to the Article of Confederation; that at an after day she adopted the Constitution of the United States, as a free, independent and Republican State, and that in that character she has always possessed her full quota of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, and up to a recent day, she has conducted all her domestic affairs, and fulfilled all her obligation as a member of the Union in peace and in war, under her charter Government, as it is denominated by the resolution of the House of the 23d March.

I must be permitted to disclaim entirely and unequivocally the right on the part of the Executive to make any real or supposed defects, existing in any State constitution or form of government, the pretext for a failure to enforce the laws or the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States in reference to any State. I utterly repudiate the idea in terms as emphatic as I can employ, that those laws are not to be enforced, or guarantees complied with because the President may believe that the right of suffrage, or any other great popular right, is either too restricted or too broadly enlarged. I also, with equal strength, resist the idea that it falls within the Executive competency to decide in controversies, of the nature of that which existed in Rhode Island, on which side the majority of the people may be, or as to the extent of the rights of a mere numerical majority. For the Executive to assume such a power would be to assume a power of the most dangerous character. Under such assumptions the States of this Union would have no security for peace or tranquility, but might be converted into the mere instruments of Executive will. Actuated by selfish purposes he might become the great Agitator, fomenting assaults upon the State constitution, and declaring the majority of to-day to be the minority of tomorrow, and the minority, in its turn, the majority, before whose decrees the established order of things in the State should be subverted.

Revolution, civil commotion and bloodshed would be the inevitable consequences. The provision in the Constitution intended for the security of the States, would thus be turned into the instrument of their destruction. The President would become in fact the great Constitution-maker for the States, and all power would be vested in his hands.

When, therefore, the Governor of Rhode Island and by his letter of the 4th April, 1842, made a requisition upon the Executive for aid to put down the late disturbances, I had no hesitation in recognizing the obligations of the Executive to furnish such aid, upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for by the constitution and laws. My letter of the 11th April, in reply to the Governor's letter of the 4th, is herewith communicated, together with all the correspondence which passed at a subsequent day, and the letters and documents mentioned in the schedule herewith annexed. From the correspondence between the Executive of the United States, and that of Rhode Island, it will not escape observation that while I regarded it as my duty to announce the principles by which I should govern myself, in the contingency of an armed interposition on the part of this government being necessary to uphold the rights of the State of Rhode Island, and to preserve its domestic peace, yet that the strong hope would be indulged and expressed, that all the difficulties would disappear before an enlightened policy of conciliation and compromise. In that spirit I addressed to Governor King, the letter of the 17th May, 1842, marked private and confidential, and received his reply of the 12th of May the same year.

The desire of the executive was, from the beginning, to bring the dispute to a termination without the intervention of the military power of the United States, and it will continue to be the subject of self-congratulation, that this leading object of policy was finally accomplished. The executive resisted all entreaties, however urgent, to depart from this line of conduct. Information in private sources had led the executive to conclude that little else was designed by Mr Dorr and his adherents, than mere menace, with a view to intimidation, nor was this opinion in any degree shaken until the 23d June, 1842—when it was strongly represented, from reliable sources, as will be seen by reference to the documents herewith annexed, that preparations were making by Mr Dorr, with a large force in arms, to invade the State, which force had recruited from the neighboring States, and was a ready preceded by the collection of military stores at one or more points. This was a state of things to which the executive could not be indifferent. Mr Dorr speedily afterwards took up his headquarters at Chester, and assumed the command of what was reported to be a large force drawn chiefly from voluntary enlistments made in neighboring States.

The Executive could with difficulty realize the

fact that the citizens of other States had forgotten their duty to themselves and the Constitution of the United States, and entered into the highly reprehensible and indefensible course of interfering so far in the concerns of a sister State as to have entered into plans of invasion, conquest and Revolution; but the Executive felt it to be his duty to look minutely into the matter, and therefore the Secretary of war was despatched to Rhode Island, with instructions, a copy of which was herewith transmitted, and was authorized should a requisition be made upon the Executive, by the Government of Rhode Island, in pursuance of law, and the invaders should not abandon their purpose, to call upon the Governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut for a sufficient number of militia at once to crush the invasion and to interpose such of the regular troops as could be spared from Fort Adams for the defence of the city of Providence, in the event of its being attacked, as was strongly represented to be in contemplation—Happily there was no necessity for either issuing the proclamation or requisition, or for removing the troops from Fort Adams, where they had been properly stationed.

Chepachet was evacuated, and Mr. Dorr's troops dispersed, without the necessity of the interposition of any military force by the Government; thus confirming me in my early impressions that nothing more had been designed from the first, by those associated with Mr. Dorr, than to excite the fear and apprehension, and thereby to obtain concessions from the constituted authorities, which might be claimed as a triumph over the existing government.

With the dispersion of Mr. Dorr's troops ended all the difficulties. A convention was shortly afterwards called, by due course of law, to amend the fundamental law and a new constitution, based on more liberal principles than that abrogated, was proposed and adopted by the people. Thus the great American experiment of change in Government under the influence of opinion, not of force, has been again crowned with success, and the state and people of Rhode Island repose in safety under institutions of their own adoption, untroubled by any future prospect of necessary change, and secure against domestic violence or invasion from abroad. I congratulate the country upon so happy a termination of a condition of things which seemed at one time seriously to threaten the public peace. It may justly be regarded as worthy of the age, and of the country in which we live.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1844.

DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
GEORGE EVANS,
OF MAINE.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE BALTIMORE WHIG CONVENTION.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

False Estimates.

"Bill, you don't wear white collars and white cuffs as I do, because I'm a gentleman!" said a young, well dressed lad in our city, a few days since, to one of the boys about his own age in the neighborhood, but who was his superior at school in knowledge, at home in duty, and among his play mates in correct feeling and courteous conduct.

This incident furnishes a vivid picture of the false estimates that are made in American society, and the distorted and unnatural and ridiculous distinctions sometimes set up in the social state. Here is an American boy, growing up to live with freemen, having the stern republican idea that all men are made equal, and that the only badges of distinction worthy to be known among men are a cultivated mind and an elevated heart, and a useful life. What, then, can the parents of this child be thinking of, in rigging him out daily with a white collar and white cuffs and in teaching him that these constitute him a gentleman and distinguish him from those who dress with less care? And suppose he comes upon the stage of active life with this false estimate of character, and finds that the merits of his collars and cuffs are not recognized among men, as badges of distinction, he must then either live on in a world of stirring events a man-milliner, a disappointed, unhappy idle thing, hugging the precious thought to his bosom, that he is a gentleman, on account of his dress, and his highest aspirations being so to appear. And should he be so fortunate as to throw off the false notion so early planted in his mind, and find that beneath all the titles and stations, all the ribbons and rags that surround a man, lies not the man himself, with his active mind and devoted soul, and discovers that as these are developed and brought into service and made available for the uplifting of humanity, the man is deserving respect and honor, how would he then estimate the teachings of those who had taught him to rely upon linen and trappings for character rather than upon what should be valued as the essentials of manhood and respectability. An estimate he must then make, such as few parents would desire of their children.

The progress of correct opinion is too fast and too potent for the comfort of those who would rely upon any of the extraneous accidents of birth or wealth, or family, or linen, for maintaining the rank of respectability. The God carrier is a God-made, God-endowed man, and as such may take rank with any man. The difference, and the only essential difference, between the man and the man, is the difference in the amount and cultivation of the physical, mental, and moral powers with which they are furnished, and the beneficent use to which these powers are applied.

What a noble and true remark of the little fellow who commenced then to give a text to a general application—There was no more of the days of youth will

come upon the active scenes of practical life when the views we have hinted at will be more generally acknowledged and acted upon than ever before, and parents should prepare their children to take rank according to this higher and nobler public sentiment.

A Clay Man and no Mistake.

The Savannah Republican says:—We were shown a letter from a gentleman residing in one of the Southern sea-board counties of Georgia, which says:—"I wish you to remember that I have been a strong Clay man for twelve years—very strong for eight years—a little stronger for four years, and for the present unaccountably strong, and growing stronger and stronger every day."

The Gazette has a small way peculiar to itself of getting rid of troublesome matters, which, though perfectly satisfactory to itself, makes it appear to others like a silly hen to avoid a storm, sticking its head under a shingle and leaving its body exposed. With all its sly cunning it has been, reluctantly enough, compelled to acknowledge that the late victory in Connecticut is "most glorious," to the Whigs. That is coming to it at last!

We learn that a petition for the annexation of Texas has been started in this city, and that several of our citizens have signed it. We have not seen the document but learn that one of the reasons given is, that the "balance of power may be preserved." What this means is more than we know.

Recent letters from Oregon state, that at a meeting of the American settlers in the spring of '43, a government was regularly formed by the choosing of judges, sheriffs, clerks, &c. It was a perfect territorial government, except that no Governor was appointed.

A gang of counterfeiters were discovered in the woods, some four or five miles south of Warren, Pa., lately, and one of their number together with their press, dies, and other implements of coining, and also a considerable quantity of finished and unfinished coin was found by some of the citizens.

The editors of the National Intelligencer are right when they tell us that the position of things relating to Texas is a more serious one than is generally believed or suspected among us. As they intimate, it may involve immediate war—war without a declaration of it by Congress—war, in fact, to-morrow, without further notice.

Mr. Niles.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, in a letter of Tuesday, says:—"Mr. Niles was at the Capitol at an early hour this morning, and in the ante room of the Senate Chamber. He did not enter the Senate Chamber, and when requested to do so declined. He moves always under the care of a friend, and seems to be more conscious of his mental infirmities than others are willing to acknowledge."

Confirmations by the Senate.

Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, was confirmed on Tuesday, as Minister to France, and Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, as Minister to Mexico.

A destructive hail storm visited the city of Utica, N. Y., on the forenoon of the 8th inst. It lasted five minutes, and broke 1000 panes of glass. Many of the stones were an inch in diameter.

The democrats elected their mayor in New Orleans on Monday of last week, by about 200 majority.

Potatoe Protection.

To the Editor of the Whig & Courier.

The "potatoe" theory of the editor of the "Democrat" in his last paper has puzzled and amused as up country folks beyond measure. He tells us that an *ad valorem* duty is a per centage on the whole value or price; that the average price of potatoes here is 25 cents, and that the proposed "loco" duty being 25 per cent *ad valorem*, gives a protection of 25 cents a bushel. Is this ignorance or stupidity, or a bold attempt to mystify and deceive, in the belief that his readers would not detect the absurdity and falsity of his statement, and that it would all pass as gospel truth. Can it be that the editor supposed that the potatoe growers would not understand the difference between 25 per cent on 100 cents worth of potatoes, and 25 cents a bushel, and that one was just four times as great as the other? There is as much difference as between a horse chesnut and a chesnut horse.

Again, does not the editor know that by the "loco bill," as he chooses to term it, the *ad valorem* price is the value at the place of exportation, and that it would probably never be rated at the custom house higher than 16 cents per bushel on potatoes, which would give just 4 cts. duty on a bushel?

The Greatest Men from the Ranks of Industry.

In early life, David kept his father's sheep; his was a life of industry; and though foolish men think it degrading to perform any useful labor yet in the eyes of wise men industry is truly honorable, and the most useful men are the happiest. A life of labor is man's natural condition, and the most favorable to mental health and bodily vigor. Bishop Hall says:—"Sweet is the destiny of all grades, whether of the brow or of the mind. God ever allowed any man to do nothing." From the ranks of industry have the world's greatest been taken. Rome was more than once saved by a man who was sent for from the plough. Moses had been keeping sheep for forty years before he came forth as a deliverer of Israel. The Apostles were chosen from amongst the hardy and laborious fishermen. From whence, then, that when we see any great work to perform, he select as his instruments those who, by their previous occupation, have acquired habits of industry, skill, and perseverance; and that in every department of society, they are the most honorable who earn their own living by their own labor.

From Washington.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Hon. Charles G. Ferris as Collector of New York, in place of Edward Curtis.

Mr. Ferris is the former member of Congress from that city, which he has twice represented in that body. He has always been what is called a "Democrat," but not a "Regular." A few years since he separated himself from Tammany Hall, and was then denounced by its Suckums, he was taken into fellowship, but of late he has been out of favor. He is a man of wealth and of liberal education, and bears a good character in the community for probity and honor.

The Whigs at St. Louis have elected their Mayor by 300 majority. They have chosen a majority of Whigs in both branches of the Council, Auditor, Marshal, &c. Last year all locos. Thus the prospect brightens.

In the Senate on Wednesday, after the presentation of several petitions in favor of the present tariff, Mr. Crittenden took occasion to say, that no change ought to be made in the Tariff the present session of Congress. He believed the Senate would consent to none, and said this to put the country at rest.

The First Salmon.

The first Salmon of the season taken from the Penobscot was caught on Saturday last by Mr. Rowe at Eddington. It was purchased by our Market man John Low, Esq., at one dollar a pound and Woodard at the Bangor House served it up to his customers and friends in excellent style.

The Charter Oak in the command of Capt. Samuel H. Howes arrived in our harbor on Saturday last. She is as clean and bright as a new pin.

We were furnished with New York and Boston papers on Saturday by Gilman & Co. and Jerome & Co. Expresses.

The Whigs of Portland chose their candidate Philip Greeley Mayor of the city, at the second trial by about two hundred majority.

We learn from the Eastern Argus that Granville Bull aged 13 a promising son of Mr. Reuben Bull of Bridgton was drowned in that town on Wednesday last.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 10.

In Senate.—The morning hour was occupied with the presentation of memorials, which was all the business done when the Washington evening papers went to press.

In House.—The House was occupied with a chapter of explanations and remarks between W. J. Brown, Dem., of Indiana, Mr. White, Whig, of Ky., and other gentlemen, growing out of a dispute which occurred some days since as to what Mr. Clay said on the subject of the tariff.

WASHINGTON, Thursday April 11.

Nothing of interest in the Senate on Thursday, down to the close of the Madisonians report. In the house the resolution was adopted to stop the debate on the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, at 2 o'clock, and then the House went into Committee on that bill.

As the train of cars from Boston was passing some freight cars standing upon the other track near Stonington, on Wednesday night, the door of one of the latter was suddenly thrown open by the sweep of the train, and three or four gentlemen who were sitting with their arms upon the window frames, had them instantly broken.

Every day brings about something new. In "popping the question" now, the stricken individual, instead of saying, "Miss, will you marry me?" exclaims, "Miss, are you in favor of annexation?"

IOU are the vowels which create more disagreeable sensations in the minds of honest men than all the rest of the alphabet.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BANGOR.

ARRIVED.

April 14.—Brig St. Patrick, Dyer, New York.
Scho. Leontine, Hill, Wells.
"Porto Rico, Parker, Boston.
"Emory, Urquhart, New York.
"Wm. & Henry, — Boston.

Memoranda.

At Boston, 15th, scho John of Camden, Young, Philadelphia; Tyrone, Harriman, Prospect. Ch. President Jackson, Stanley, Belfast.
At Newport, 11, scho Loud, Fall River, for Bangor.
At Holmes's Hole, 10th, scho Wm Wallace, Thomas, for N. Y.
At Richmond, 9th, scho Mechanic, Sawyer, Lubec. Below scho Amanda, from Thomaston.
At Georgetown, DC, prev to 9th, scho Velocity, Lubec.
At New York, 11th, scho Isola, Norwood, Eastport; Wm Henry, Thomaston.

WHALE OIL.

10 BBLs. Refined Whale Oil, a very nice article low by G. W. LADD.
April 15.

NEATS FOOT OIL.

A FIRST rate article of Pure Neats Foot Oil, low by G. W. LADD.
April 15.

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO very nice by G. W. LADD.
April 15.

PAPER HANGINGS. JUST received per Charter Oak, a new and elegant assortment of PAPER, which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Please call and examine them at April 15. BUGBEE'S.

TO LET.

STORE No 10 West-Market Place, now occupied by Hill & Clark. Possession given 28 April. W. A. BLAKE.

REMOVAL.

WITHINGTON & MARDEN have removed their Brush Manufactory to East End of the Kenduskeag Bridge at the Store formerly occupied by Joshua Norwood where they intend carrying on their business as usual.

PEN RACKS, a supply just rec'd and for sale low at BUGBEE'S.
April 15.

GILMAN'S PACKAGE EXPRESS.



THE subscriber will leave MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings in the Steamer Charter Oak for Portland, thence per Rail Road to Boston and will devote his PERSONAL attention to the safe and speedy conveyance of all Packages, Bundles, Specie, Bank Notes, &c. to the above, and all intermediate places. Particular attention paid to the collecting and payment of Drafts, Notes and Bills and returns promptly made. All packages should be marked GILMAN'S EXPRESS.

Office open every Sunday and Wednesday Evenings till 10 o'clock, and Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock. HENRY GILMAN.

OFFICES AND AGENTS.

J. H. BRYANT, No 43, West-Market Place, Bangor.
E. B. CHILD, No 9, Court St. Boston.
CHILD & CO. Canal Bank Building, Portland.
GEO. PEN L'ETON, Camden.
L. H. BUCK, Backport.
T. R. WAGGETT, Hampden.
J. H. FULLER, Thomaston.
H. LANCASTER, Belfast.
AMOS PROWLE, Frankfort.
Bangor, April 15, 1844. tf

THE OLD STAND.

COACH, CHAISE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY. THOMAS J. WHITON & CO., Harlow Street next to Franklin House. HAVE on hand and are constantly manufacturing COACHES, CHAISES, PHEATONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND FANCY WAGONS. ELEGANT HARNESSES, Of all descriptions. —ALSO—

A number of Second Hand CARRY-ALLS, CHAISES AND WAGONS, very cheap. White Oak Plank & Spokes, Superior COACH VARNISH and Copal do. of various qualities. April 15. dlw3w wtf

MISS MARY WORCESTER

HAS TAKEN ROOMS

No. 74 Main Street, in Dennison's new Building, over Mr. Chases Dry Goods Store, where she intends keeping

MILINERY, in all its variety, BONNETS, CAPS, &c., Made to order.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed an association in business under the firm of MARSTON, WILLIARD & CO., For the purpose of carrying on the Painting and Furniture Business. GIDEON MARSTON, J. W. WILLIARD, G. R. ELDRIDGE.
Bangor, April 15.

PAINTING.

Marston, Williard & Co., HAVE taken the Store No 13, Wall Street, where they will carry on the HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND FANCY PAINTING, in all its various branches.

M. W. & Co. feel assured from past experience in business, that they shall be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage, in every department of the Painting business.

PAPER HANGING, WALL STAINING, imitations of the various WOODS and MARBLES will be executed in a manner that cannot fail to suit our customers.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Chairs, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Bedsteads, and a general assortment of Furniture. N. B. Particular attention paid to Sign and Fancy Painting, every variety.

BLOCK LETTER

Signs furnished at the shortest notice.

1000 BOXES Wright's Indian Purgative Pills just rec'd and for sale by the Agent. D. BUGBEE, No 2, Kenduskeag Bridge.
April 15.

WANTED.

A SETTLEMENT with every person with whom we have an account, being about to leave the city, we hereby give special notice to all who are indebted to us that the same must be paid within ten days, and all having bills or notes against us will present the same and they will be paid. April 13. J. R. CROCKETT & CO.

SOMETHING NEW.

A BEAUTIFUL Night LAMP for 25 cents, Also Cigar Trays, price 25 cts; an elegant article. Call and examine them. April 11. D. BUGBEE.

WASHINGTONIAN MELODIES. JUST rec'd a supply of Covert and Dodges Collection of Songs, Duets, Glee, &c. for temperance meetings, &c. and for sale at BUGBEE'S.
April 11.

LUMBER AT RETAIL.

THE Subscribers are about opening a LUMBER YARD, to supply purchasers with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER, in such quantities as may be desired. They have now on hand and offer for sale a superior lot of Seasoned Dimension Stuffs.

And other DRY LUMBER at fair prices. In Store a prime lot of GROCERIES. Also a superior lot of COD FISH, just rec'd by E. POOL & CO. No 1, Whitman's Block, April 10. 9t Exchange-Street.

SOAP.

THE best Soap ever used is Genuine old Windsor Soap, for sale by D. BUGBEE.
April 11.

BIBLES.

A NEW supply of large and small Bibles for sale cheap at BUGBEE'S.
April 11.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Second Ward of the City of Bangor are notified by a Warrant of the Mayor and Aldermen to assemble at their place of Ward Meeting on TUESDAY the sixteenth day of April inst. at ten of the clock in the forenoon to act on the following article, to wit: "To choose one Alderman for said Ward in place of Abner Taylor, deceased."

Notice is also given that a quorum of the Board of Aldermen will be in session at their room in the City Hall on the day of election from ten of the clock A. M. to one of the clock P. M. for the purpose of granting certificates to such legal voters as are not registered upon the Ward lists. A warrant calling said meeting is posted up at place of meeting by the City Marshal. GEO. W. SNOW, City Clerk, pro tempore.
Bangor, April 10, 1844. 1w

Dry Goods Notice.

NO. 16, MAIN-STREET, BANGOR.

THOMAS A. WHITE & CO., WOULD respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their New and Extensive Stock of SPRING GOODS, which they are now opening, and offer for sale, at Wholesale and Retail, Cash or approved credit.

The Stock being too extensive to enumerate, the heads of some only will be given, viz: Cases of Bales

BROADCLOTHS,

Of the best English, French, German and American Manufactures, embracing a great variety of colors and shades.

CASSIMERES;

plain Blacks, Blues, Lavenders, Drabs, Mixtures Extra Rich plaid, striped, mottled, and fancy new style.

VESTINGS

in great variety, from the richest fig'd Velvets the lowest Valencia and Marselles. Rich fig'd plain Satin do.

8 Cases Satinets, comprising a great variety of Mixtures and Colors, fig'd, Dressed, and undressed. Fig'd and plain VELVETEENS, Gumbo Blue Drilling, Denims, Union Plaids and Fanc for Summer Coats, &c. Silk Velvets, White Brown Linens, bleached and unbleached Sheet Shirts and Drillings, Cotton Flannel, Linen ble Covers, Colored Cambrics, Silsesias, Worserges, Silk and cotton Warp, Alpaca, and nettes, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in great variety viz: Alpines, Eolians, Tagliones, Balzarines, zarine Muslins, Foulard Silks, 4000 yds. fig'd, striped and plaid Mous de Laines and Challies, embracing by far the most extensive assortment offered in this market. 2,500 yards Rich D. Silks, viz: Gros de Grain, Gros de Swiss, sian Lustring, Cardinal, &c. &c.

BONNETS:

A few cases fine and superfine Florence French Asper BONNETS, purchased in New York at Auction, and will be sold at Great gains by the Case or at Retail.

SHAWLS:

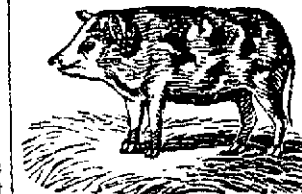
Edinboro', Silk, Satin, Thibet Brocha, Mode Laine, Camilleon, Kabyle, Honey Comb, Worsted Damask, &c. &c. Also a great variety of Hdkfs., Scarfs, Mantillas, Cardinals, &c.

The above, together with a great variety of other Goods, not enumerated, are now offered sale at the lowest prices.

THOS. A. WHITE & CO. having had experience of over 12 years in the Dry Goods business; from their knowledge of the best sources buying and of the qualities of Goods; with facilities for doing business; feel confident in assuring the public of their ability to sell at the best prices, and that any article purchased of them not proving as good as recommended, and as low lower than can be bought in this City, may be returned and the money refunded for the same. April 10. 1s2w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the City Council have instructed the Marshal to enforce the provisions of the tenth chapter of the Ordinances restraining Dogs from going at large; and to hear complaints against Dogs that disturb the quiet of any person within the city by barking or howling, and to proceed against the owners according to the provisions of the second section of the tenth chapter of the Ordinances: Notice is hereby given that after the eighteenth instant, I shall proceed to execute the law in its letter and spirit. All owners of dogs are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.



likewise give notice that all violators of the law pertaining to Dogs will be prosecuted according to the Ordinances of the city.

SIMON F. WALKER, City Marshal.

Bangor, April 10, 1844.

SHAWLS

THOS. A. WHITE & CO. would call the attention of purchasers to their splendid assortment of SHAWLS embracing more than 300 Rich Patterns, Edinboro', Thibet, Worsted Damask, Kabyle, French Honey Comb, Silk Damask, Camilleon, Satin, fig'd and Mous de Laine, with a great variety of Hdkfs. Also Satin Mantillas and Cardinals—New York Auctions and for sale at the lowest prices. 1s4w

FOREIGN LEECHES.

A FRESH lot just received and for sale by A. P. GULL, Druggist, Exchange-Street.
April 5.

GEORGE A. LONGFELLOW CORNER OF BROAD AND WALL STREETS, BANGOR, MAINE, Manufacturer and Dealers in

Barrels, Kegs, Buckets, &c.

He has a general assortment of Prime English and W. I. GOODS, and GROCERIES, which they will exchange for Ash, Staves and Pine Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. April 8. d4w3v

PAINTING.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the firm of LONGFELLOW & WINSLOW

for the purpose of carrying on the HOUSE, SHIP AND SIGN PAINTING BUSINESS. At the old STAND of GEO. A. LONGFELLOW near the corner of BROAD AND WALL-STREET, particular attention given to the imitation of WOOD AND MARBLE.

---WANTED---

Six good Journeymen Painters to which wages, and constant employ will be given. GEORGE A. LONGFELLOW, SEWARD WINSLOW.
Bangor, Feb. 23, 1844. 1s2w

BANGOR MERCANTILE DYE HOUSE CENTRE STREET, NEAR THE RAIL-ROAD BRIDGE, and 1-4 of a MILE NORTH FROM KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE. AGENTS, G. W. LADD, Druggist, Central Exchange-St. S. S. HERRING, Central Exchange-Department, and to watering S. H. HERRING, Central Exchange-Department.

Particular attention will be given to the clearing of the Department, and to watering S. H. HERRING, Central Exchange-Department. JOHN M. BAIN, mar 2, 1844. cowardly

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL NOTT, CIVIL ENGINEER, ST. RAYMOND, has removed to No. 15 Market Place.

FOR SALE. Patent DOUBLE Iron Safe, Taylor & PIERCE'S PATENT, 45, West Market Place.
April 6.

APRIL, 1844.

ELECTRIC Magazine—Rev. J. A. Knapp's "Ladies' Gazette" Musical and Dramatic—Merchant's Magazine—Addison's works for April.

large assortment of Goods at very low prices
feb 26.